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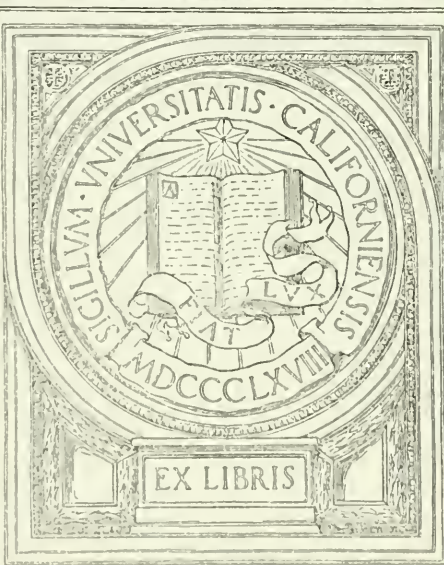
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Queensland. Agent-general.
Hand-book for emigrants to
Queensland, Australia.

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HAND-BOOK
FOR
EMIGRANTS
TO
QUEENSLAND,
AUSTRALIA.

*By Authority of the Agent-General for the
Government of Queensland.*

LONDON :
SIR JOSEPH CAUSTON & SONS,
18, PARLIAMENT STREET, S.W.,
47, EASTCHEAP, E.C., AND 114 & 89, SOUTHWARK ST., S.E.

1875.

The information contained in this Hand-Book is partly compiled from the Statistical Register of Queensland for 1873, and some returns for some years.

Communications on all matters connected with Emigration to Queensland should be addressed to the Agent-General, Queensland Government Offices, 32, Charing Cross.

Emigration to Queensland, from the United Kingdom, was begun in 1861, since which time upwards of 70,000 persons have proceeded to the Colony under the arrangements of the Queensland Government Office. One hundred and fifty-nine ships have been despatched, and during the whole period no death of any passenger has occurred by marine casualty. All ships despatched are approved by the Government Officers of the Board of Trade, and also by the Queensland Government Officer.

The Firms trading to Queensland are—

Messrs. TAYLOR, BETHELL & ROBERTS, 110, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

Messrs. HOULDER BROTHERS & CO., 146, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C., LONDON.

Messrs. DEVITT & MOORE, 109, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C., LONDON.

Messrs. THOMAS. LAW & CO., 123, HOPE STREET, GLASGOW.

ABSTRACTS TO VINTAGE

FOR THE YEAR 1873

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QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

INTRODUCTION.

REFERENCE to the Map attached to this pamphlet will show that the Colony of Queensland has no cause to complain of want of space, whatever other drawbacks she may be credited with.

A calculated area of nearly 700,000 square miles, included between latitudes 29° and 8° south, and from the sea to longitude 138° east, provides a large hunting ground for the capitalist seeking investment, and also for the poorly-paid and over-crowded labourers of the "old country."

Further reference to the map shows that a main range, separating the eastern and western waters, runs parallel with the eastern coast line, and is joined by another range at right angles to its course, dividing streams trending north and south.

The eastern streams flow directly to the Pacific, the northern to the Gulf of Carpentaria. A portion of the southern ones find their way to the Darling and Murray, and so to the Southern Ocean through Lake Victoria; while another portion rarely find their way to the sea, but help, during the rainy season, to swell the volume of that system of salt pans in South Australia of which Lake Torrens is the most extensive.

Thus Queensland may be divided into three natural districts, namely, the *East Coast or Pacific*, the *Carpentaria*, and the *Western Interior*.

East Coast or Pacific District.

This country, included between the main range and the Pacific, is of triangular form, having the boundary of New South Wales as its base. It is that to which the largest population has been hitherto attracted, on account of its varied natural resources,—agricultural, pastoral, mining,—and its greater facilities for carrying on such manufactures as have yet commenced in the Colony.

The principal rivers on the Pacific slope are the Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, Pioneer, Burdekin, Herbert, Johnston, Endeavour, and Kennedy. On the alluvial soils of most of these, cane, cotton, maize, and other tropical and semi-tropical produce are now being profitably grown, and the areas under cultivation are rapidly increasing.

All the chief centres of gold and copper mining are also included in this District. Its pastoral capabilities are more adapted to the feeding of cattle, as sheep are found to thrive only on the more elevated Table Lands, being banished for sufficient reasons from the coast country.

The seaport towns of this District are Brisbane, the Capital, Maryborough, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, Cardwell, and Cooktown. The chief inland towns are Ipswich, Toowoomba, Warwick, Gympie, Springsure, Clermont, and Ravenswood.

Carpentaria.

This District would include all the country (within the Queensland limits) drained by the streams running into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The principal rivers are the Mitchell, Gilbert, Norman, Flinders, and Albert. Two squatting stations only are situated on the head waters of the Lynd branch of the Mitchell; but a late exploration of the Mitchell and its tributaries, the Walsh, Palmer, &c., has resulted in the discovery of considerable areas of mineral country, of which the Palmer Gold Field is the centre, and a large population is being attracted there in consequence.

A large extent of mineral country has been for some time worked at the head of the Gilbert, and a few squatting stations have been taken up in the neighbourhood of the mines.

The Norman drains a generally poor pastoral country, and no mines have as yet been discovered on its waters.

The main branch of the Flinders traverses fine open chalk-marldowns, on which cattle are found to thrive well, and squatting stations exist all along its course. Its western branches, notably the Cloncurry, drain a portion of the McKinlay range, and are likely to become important from the gold and copper ores found on their banks.

No agricultural settlement has yet taken place in any portion of Carpentaria.

The seaport towns are Burke and Normantown; those inland are Georgetown and Gilberton.

The Western Interior.

Under this head would be included all that portion of Queensland lying to the west of the main Dividing range, and south of the Gulf watershed.

As before mentioned, this is drained by two river systems, the one consisting of northern affluents of the Murray, which include the Weir, Moonie, Condamine, Warrego, and Paroo rivers, the other rarely reaching the ocean, but spreading out into large lakes in the south or the interior.

The Thompson, rising in the McKinlay range in about latitude 21° south, is joined by the Barcoo in about latitude 25°. In seasons of flood these find their way to Cooper Creek, and thence to Lake Torrens; whilst the Herbert and other streams rising to the westward of the Thompson run west and south to unknown reservoirs in the interior.

Of all the Murray affluents the Condamine is the most important, as on its tributaries are situated the Darling Downs.

This has been considered the finest part of the Colony for the grazier and grower of cereals. Its rich volcanic soil and genial climate will justify this assumption.

Within the last twelve months the previously-supposed worthless country, lying immediately south of the Downs, has been shown to be of great value, from the large deposits of tin found in the valley of the Severn river.

When it is considered that a coal formation, with several included coal seams, underlies these rich agricultural Downs, it will be seen that all the elements for the support of a large pastoral, agricultural, mining, and industrial population here present themselves.

The country drained by the Weir, Moonie, Warrego, and Paroo, are essentially pastoral districts. The two latter are equally noted for their "salt bush" plains, and for the fat cattle reared on them.

The chief towns of the Murray watershed are Toowoomba, Warwick, Leyburn, &c.

The Barcoo and Thompson rivers, lying west of the Murray watershed, are also famous throughout Australia for the extremely fat cattle leaving their pastures.

Tambo is the chief town of the District.

The Darling Downs is the only portion of the Western Interior which has yet been brought under the hands of the agriculturist; for though, as far as soil is concerned, the Barcoo and Warrego Districts are equally available, still the climate is unsuitable, unless irrigation were brought into play, and this has not been hitherto attempted, except to supply vegetables for the tables of the pastoral tenants.

It will be understood, therefore, from what has been stated, that of these three divisions, the Pacific or East Coast, and the Darling Downs portion of the Western, are the two districts in which the immigrant will take the most general interest, as they combine agricultural, pastoral, and mining resources, with all that is needful for the successful prosecution of manufacturing industry in the future.

A rather more extended idea will now, therefore, be given in regard to these great interests.

Climate.

As the Tropic of Capricorn passes through the middle of Queensland, the climate may be called semi-tropical. But though the heat is great in summer, the sickening miasma, so common in other warm latitudes, is absent. The temperature of the day may be considerable; the night is restoratively cool. The Colony does not suffer so much from fierce hot winds as its Australian neighbours.

The average temperature of Brisbane is that of Madeira. The heated lands by the coast are cooled by the prevalent trade winds from off the ocean. The evils of the worst three months' heat of Queensland are more endurable than the winter's cold of Canada and the States.

The rainfall in the three great divisions of the Colony of Queensland for the year 1873 was as follows:

South Division:	Coast—Cleveland..49°33.	Inland—Ipswich...53°44.	Interior—Roma.....38°02.
Central "	Coast—Keppel Bay 38°47.	Inland—Westwood..38°60.	Interior—Springure 26°19.
Northern "	Coast—Cardwell..114°33.	—	Interior—Georgetown 49°75.

The climate is healthy and enjoyable, and death-rate low.

Population.

This, at the end of 1873 was 116,690. In 1861 the Colony had 34,367 persons; in 1864, 74,036; in 1868, 107,427. In 1873 there were 87,154 males to 59,536 females, being in the proportion of three to two. The birth-rate was 40·82 per thousand, and the marriages were 1,354 in number. Magistrates, in the far interior, perform the office of marrying, in the absence of minister and registrar.

Besides a population of European origin, there are 5,000 or 6,000 Chinese, and some hundreds of Polynesians. The black Aborigines are by no means numerous.

Socially, order is maintained after the British standard. Morally, the duties from man to man are as well observed as in Europe. Home institutions, as hospitals, benevolent societies, and religious organizations, are liberally supported. There are also various friendly societies, as Odd Fellows and Rechabites.

Politics.

The Governor is appointed by the Queen. The Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament are elected by the Colonists. Every man permanently settled in a place can have the right of voting. All denominations are placed upon the common platform of voluntarism.

The Government net revenue for 1873 was about £1,120,034. This was derived from sales and rentals of land, custom dues on wines, spirits, and tobacco, and also stamp duties. Ad valorem duties are being gradually abolished; they are now 5 per cent.

Newspapers.

The colonists are great patrons of the Press. There are daily, weekly, and bi-weekly papers. In nearly every township, and on most of the diggings, this periodical literature flourishes.

Religion.

At the beginning of 1873 the Episcopalian Church of England had a bishop and 26 ministers; the Church of Rome, a bishop and about 20; the Presbyterians, 18; the Wesleyans, 15; the Congregationalists, 11; the Baptists, 6; the Primitive Methodists, 4; the United Methodists, 2; the Bible Christians and the Free Church of England, one minister each.

Religious services are well supported, even at the diggings. In 1860 the Legislature ceased to grant State aid to the various religious bodies.

Education.

The Primary Schools, under the control of the Board of Education, were 203 in number in 1874, with an aggregate attendance of 29,012 children. School fees having been abolished in 1869, Queensland became the first of the Australian colonies to establish a free and comprehensive system of public instruction. There is a Training School in connection with the Normal School. The school expenditure for 1873 was £77,987.

Teachers' salaries range according to class. Masters obtain, in addition to residence, from £100 to £200; and mistresses from £80 to £170. Since the abolition of fees, an equivalent is added to this stated salary.

Flourishing Grammar Schools, aided by the Public Treasury, afford a higher class of instruction. Religious lessons in all schools receiving Government support must be imparted out of the ordinary hours devoted to secular learning, and cannot be noticed by the official School Inspector.

Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries, and Schools of Art, minister to the wants of the working men, and are fostered by the State.

Railways.

The public debt of the Colony has been incurred principally, apart from emigration, for the formation of lines to open up the country to settlement. Two hundred and twenty miles of iron road are now available for traffic from Brisbane, across the main range, and over the Darling Downs.

Another line has been partially opened. This is intended to go from the northern port of Rockhampton to the gold and copper mines of the Peak Downs, extending about 120 miles.

Post Offices and Telegraphs.

The Post Office is admirably served. A penny post exists in the capital, and for twopence a letter may be conveyed many hundreds of miles.

Telegraph stations have been constructed throughout the province. There are 3,609 miles of wire now stretched, both westward and northward. The extension from Cardwell, on the Pacific side, to Normanton, by the Gulf, is completed.

Banks.

There were in 1873 six Joint Stock Banks in Queensland, having 54 Branches and Agencies. Their deposits amounted to £2,067,845.

A Government Savings Bank was established in 1865. The results of this valuable institution are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount to their credit on 31st December in each year.
		£
1865	1,803	56,582
1866	2,485	83,451
1867	3,130	123,158
1868	4,276	220,062
1869	5,327	300,522
1870	5,821	332,843
1871	6,769	407,134
1872	8,121	466,754
1873	10,034	504,339

Trade.

The exports for the year 1873 amounted to £3,542,513, and the imports to £2,885,499. In that year there arrived in port 582 British and other vessels. The internal trade is growing rapidly, through the extension of the pastoral interest, and the great development of mining. There were 593 manufactories and works in operation at the close of 1873, and great encouragement is given to the founders of industries. The Manufacturing Industries Act of 1869 enacts that a bonus of £1,000 shall be paid to the first manufacturer of woollen cloth who shall expend £2,000 on a plant, and work up £2,000 worth of wool; and a sum of £1,500 to the first erector of a cotton factory, if the plant and buildings be worth £3,000, and in which cotton goods to the value of £1,500 shall be manufactured from cotton grown in the Colony.

Agriculture.

The districts to which agriculture has hitherto been confined are the Pacific or Coast District, and that of Darling Downs.

The main staples are cane, cotton, and maize. All these grow luxuriantly on the alluvial banks of the east coast rivers.

On the Darling Downs, however, the ordinary cereals of a temperate clime have been produced, but hitherto to no great extent. The vine, and such fruit trees as are found to thrive in Southern Europe, have been successfully introduced here.

The following Returns from the Proprietor of the Allora Mills, to the Hon. Minister for Lands, show the yield of Wheat in the Allora District on the Darling Downs in 1873:—

Name of Farmer.	Acres under Wheat.	Bushels reaped.	Average per acre. Bush. lbs.
Robert Bradfield ..	10	322	32½ 0
Edward Collins	10	260	26 0
John Gearny	18	632	35½ 0
James Wilson	6	168	28 0
Edward Sparkman ..	3	95	31 40
William Tibbett ..	3	100	33 20
James Rooney	10	320	32 0
Eugene Gallagher ...	15	705	47 0
George Cooke	2	80	40 0
Henry Black	2	88	44 0
William Andrews ..	11	530	47 16
Charles Rix	16	640	40 0
John Hegarty	15	650	43 20
Patrick Kelly	10	402	40 12
John Gardiner	7	288	41 8
Michael Erhart	7	266	38 0
Peter Shirek	16	804	50 15
Lorenz Geck	14	501	35 43
Edward Fitzgerald ..	7	299	42 51
James Callaghan ..	15	700	46 40
W. Hanzelman	6	260	43 20
Tim Sullivan	8	384	48 0
M. Muir	14	532	38 0
E. Miller	9	252	28 0
Geo. Ellis	10	300	30 0
M. Donx	16	544	34 0
James Graham	8	344	43 0
James Stuart	10	350	35 0
E. M'Millan	16	540	40 0
G. Munro	6	216	36 0

300

11,562

Total average
yield, 38 bush.
32½ lbs. per acre.

Price of such wheat-growing land 15s. per acre, payable by equal instalments in ten years.

Maize and cotton are the crops most cultivated by the small farmer, as they require little capital, and no great skill to produce: the latter is found to be of special value to farmers with large families, as much light labour is required in the picking season.

Of 64,218 acres under crop in 1873, 21,140 were in maize, yielding from 40 to 80 bushels per acre, and of which two crops a-year can be grown. The present price is 4s. per bushel. Of wheat, 3,745 acres; potatoes, 3,069 acres. Sugar is now, however, the leading agricultural product, which produced last year 14,000 tons. Sugar is now grown extensively from the extreme southern boundary of the Colony along the coast to the Herbert River in south lat. 18°25', a distance of 700 miles. In 1873, 164,413 proof gallons of rum were distilled.

The cultivation of the olive and mulberry, together with the rearing of the silkworm, are especially suitable to the climate of Queensland. No part of Italy is better adapted for the growth of silk.

The price at which *agricultural land* can be obtained is very low, and the mode of obtaining it very simple.

By the LAND ACT of 1868, selections may be made from 40 to 640 acres, at a cost of 15s. per acre. A conditional purchase involves the payment of ten annual rents of eightpence an acre, which completes the purchase. But after three years' residence by the holder, or his baillif, if he has fenced in the block, or expended in improvements not less than 10s. per acre, on payment of the balance of rentals, the Crown Grant will be issued to him. The same privilege is granted at any time if one-tenth of the land has been cultivated.

The right of transfer cannot be obtained until the above-named conditions have been complied with.

First and second class pastoral land can be obtained under the provisions of the same Act, at 10s. and 5s. per acre respectively, in equal instalments payable over ten years. From 80 to 2,560 acres can be selected of the first-class pastoral, and from 80 to 7,680 of the second class.

Agricultural land for sugar and coffee, to the extent of from 320 to 1,280 acres, can be selected within ten miles of the coast or of a navigable river, on the same terms of payment as other agricultural land. If cultivating one-tenth within three years, the selector is relieved from the obligation of residence.

By the "*Homestead*" clauses of the "Land Act" of 1868, and the amended Act on Homesteads of 1872, there may be selected 80 acres of agricultural land, or 320 acres of pastoral and agricultural together.

Upon 80 acres agricultural, or 160 of pastoral and agricultural, the yearly rent is ninepence per acre for the first, and sixpence for the second; five such payments complete the purchase. Upon continuance of residence for five years, with cultivation of one-tenth, or the fencing in of the land, the lessee obtains a Crown Grant.

On the excess of those 80 or 160 acres, the rent is eightpence for the agricultural, and ninepence for the pastoral, during ten years. But at the end of five years, the lessee may transfer the land, or by paying the five rentals still due upon the excess, obtain the Grant.

Non payment of rent involves forfeiture of land. But no homestead can be seized for any debt incurred by the lessee before the issue of the Grant.

Pastoral.

For the first few years in the history of Queensland, the pastoral was recognized as the principal exporting interest in the Colony, and as providing the chief employment for capital and labour.

Later, the agricultural and mining interests have made great progress, and, as may be seen from the returns, the mining exports of the colony exceed any of the others. The pastoral industry, however, is capable of considerable extension in the direction of fully stocking old "runs," and taking up new, as there is still much country in the north and west yet unoccupied by the "squatter."

The profitable growth of wool is confined to the Darling Downs and the high Table Lands without the tropics. The coast country and the Western Plains are more suitable for cattle.

At the end of 1873 there were in the Colony:—

Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	7,268,946
Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	1,343,093
Horses	..	..	..	..	..	99,243
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	42,884

The value of tallow exported was £50,899. The value of meat exported was £64,086. The wool of the year realized £1,374,526.

The regulations under which a "run" (as a tract of country leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes is called) can be obtained are embodied in the "Pastoral Leases Act of 1869," of which the following is a summary:—

Each run is from 25 to 100 square miles. Several runs together, to the amount of 200 square miles, may form a *Consolidated Run*. Subdivisions of a run cannot be less than 25 square miles each.

As it is assumed that 100 sheep or 20 head of cattle can be depastured on every square mile of a run, the selector must stock with one-fourth of that amount before he can obtain the *Occupation Licence* for one year. Within that term he may apply for his transferable *lease* of twenty-one years.

The annual rent, payable on September 30th, is 5s. per square mile for the first seven years, 10s. for the second, and 15s. for the third. If raised by appraisement, on the seventh or fourteenth year, the rent will be from 7s. to 15s. for the second term of years, and from 12s. to 25s. for the third. *Unwatered runs* are at 3s. per square mile, and no conditions as to stock.

Forfeiture of a run follows non-payment of rent, or insufficient stocking, of run. Lessees may purchase 2,560 acres in one block at 10s. an acre.

In the *Settled Districts*, within twenty-five miles from the coast, the lease is but for ten years; but upon six months' notice and compensation for improvements, half the run may be withdrawn when needed for selection or other public purposes.

In 1873 there were 224 runs in the Settled Districts, containing 8,811,423 acres, and 3,072 in the Unsettled Districts, with 132,421,030 acres. Together they include but one-fourth of the Colony.

Mining.

The mining resources of Queensland already developed are very considerable, but bear small proportion to the amount of mineral wealth that will be available when the means of transit to the coast by the extension of railways becomes more complete.

This want is specially felt in the case of coal, iron, copper, and tin.

Gold Fields occur at intervals all along the eastern portion of the Colony, between the main range and the sea, and on the flanks of the McKinlay Range's, which form part of the watershed of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The names and positions of these *Gold Fields* will be found marked on the accompanying map.

Commencing from the south, may be noted the minor gold areas of "Ennogerah," "Talgai," and "Canal Creek."

The alluvial deposits of the Palmer have yielded three quarters of a million during the last two years, and the quartz reefs in various parts of the Colony are giving satisfactory results.

"Gympie."

The most important gold field of Southern Queensland is "GYMPIE." This is situate on the Mary River, about 60 miles from its mouth, though not more than 30 from the nearest point of the coast.

The value of gold transmitted from Gympie between January, 1868, to December, 1872, was more than one million pounds sterling.

The yield from the quartz crushings in 1872 gave a return of 2 ozs. 3 dwts. 13 grs. per ton upon 20,499½ tons of quartz, a highly remunerative result for the entire field; yet instances of individual success,* recently made known, lead to the conclusion that much more activity will be manifested in the district ere long, and that a far larger number of miners will be employed in exploring the numerous reefs of the district, only a few of which are now being energetically worked.

The number of miners employed at Gympie in 1871 are returned in the statistics of that year at 1,235.

"Kilkivan," "Jimna," "Imbil," "Burnett," and "Cania," are smaller mining areas lying around Gympie, and are classed among the southern gold fields of the Colony.

In Central Queensland, "Calliope," "Crocodile," "Ridgeland," "Morinish," "Cawarral," "Peak Downs," all yield employment to the gold miner with fairly remunerative results.

In Northern Queensland, "Marengo," "Mt. Wyatt," "Broughton," "Charters Towers," "Cape," "Gilbert," "Etheridge," "Cloncurry," "Palmer," are now becoming important centres of gold mining industry.

The "Marengo," "Mt. Wyatt," and "Normanby," though attracting increased attention on account of the value of their reefs, have not yet risen to such importance as

Ravenswood.

This gold field, at the present time, affords occupation for a larger number of miners than any other in Northern Queensland.

It first attracted attention about three years ago, on account of the number and richness of its quartz reefs.

The crushing for 1871 and 1872 realized over 120,000 ounces. The thickness of the reefs varies from a few inches to five feet, about 20 inches below the water level being the average. The number of claims exceeds two hundred.

Claim No. 1, *South Sunset*, in two years to August, 1872, yielded 4,563 ounces of gold from 1,613 tons of auriferous quartz, giving the proprietors about £16,000.

The yield of the lodes from the entire district has been two ounces per ton, though more gold was lost than saved, owing to imperfect milling.

Charters Towers and Broughton

Lie to the west of Ravenswood, on the Western side of the Burdekin River.

They have only been brought into notice during the last year, but promise to rival Ravenswood in the number and productiveness of their reefs. Nearly ten thousand tons of quartz have been crushed from August to December, 1872, with an average yield of two and a-half ounces, and good returns still continue with an increasing amount of quartz crushed.

The Cape,

An older gold field to the westward of *Charters Towers*, on its discovery gave employment to a large number of alluvial miners, a "deep lead" having been remuneratively worked for more than two miles, besides numerous shallow drifts, similar to those of other Queensland gold fields.

Quartz mining is now, however, the only method by which gold is being obtained there, and recent crushings from the Specimen Gully reefs have given most satisfactory results.

* The local journal of July 26th, 1872, reports a smelted cake of gold, weighing 4,029 ozs. 2 dwts. 6 grs., from claims Nos. 7 and 8, *South Monkland*. In November, 1872, 739 tons of stone from the same claims yielded 5,800 ounces of the precious metal.

The "Gilbert,"

Including "Mt. Hogan," the "Twenty Mile," and "Percy River," is a very extensive gold mining district, destined to be the centre of large operations in the future, as indicated by the number of reefs already discovered, and partially explored.

The crushings at the Vulcan machine for the month of June, 1872, were 362 tons, yielding 802 ounces 12 dwts.

The "Etheridge"

Has only been recognised as a successful gold field since the commencement of 1872.

One hundred and eighty quartz claims are being worked, the reefs varying in thickness from six inches to four feet. To the end of 1872 the yield from 1,539 tons was 3,529 ounces 4 dwts. 21 grains, averaging over two ounces to the ton. To September, 1873, 20,000 tons of quartz had yielded at the rate of one and three-quarter ounces per ton, seven machines were on the ground, and the highest charge for crushing was one pound per ton.

The "Cloncurry" has been known as a gold field for several years, and the alluvial deposits have been extensively worked, but its distance from the seaboard, and the cost of transmission of stores, have been the great drawback to its development.

The late discovery of a very rich quartz reef has, however, induced a party of miners to send up a "crushing machine" to the district, the probable pioneer of many speculations of a like nature.

The determination on the part of the proprietors of "The Great Australian Copper Mine" to resume operations on their splendid property on a large scale will give a great impetus to the development of that very extensive mineral district known as the McKinlay ranges, on the northern spurs of which the Cloncurry gold field, and the copper mine above mentioned are situate.

The "Palmer"

Is a new gold field representing a large tract of auriferous country on the Palmer river and other tributaries of the Mitchell lying between 15° and 16° of latitude, and 143° and 145° of longitude.

It was discovered by the Government exploration party under the leadership of Mr. William Hann, and is one of the many practical results of Government exploration set on foot under the enlightened policy of the Palmer administration.

Large numbers of miners are now proceeding to this District, and it is anticipated that by this means the entire Cape York peninsula will be opened up for settlement.

From the returns for 1873 the following particulars are learned:—

Districts.	Miners' Rights.	Business Licences.	Leases Issued.	Companies.	Reefs proved.	Ground worked, square miles.
Northern..	3,440	298	..	..	237	583
Central ..	663	39	17	2	61	175
Southern..	1,393	43	47	17	63	609½
	5,496	380	64	19	361	1,367½

Districts.	Tons crushed.	Total produce.	Average yield per ton.		
		ozs.	ozs.	dwt.	grs.
Northern	56,894	90,880	1	11	23
Central	377	670	1	15	10
Southern	22,793	47,977	2	2	2

Regulations affecting the acquisition of Land for the purpose of Mining for Alluvial Gold.

The holder of a "*Miner's Right*" (acquired by an annual payment of ten shillings) is entitled to hold an ordinary alluvial claim of 50 by 50 feet, and a Company can hold 50 by 50 feet for every member; each block to be rectangular, and no side being less than 50 feet.

Or, in wet alluvial claims, 50 by 100 for one person, 100 by 100 feet for two, and so in proportion for any greater number of a party.

Or, in rivers or creeks, 50 lineal feet in the general direction of the stream.

Conditions.—To be continuously worked, but transferable.

Regulations affecting the holding of Auriferous Reefs in Queensland.

The discoverer of a gold-bearing reef is awarded as follows:—

With 100 feet along line of reef if less than 400 yards	} distant from any line of reef worked.
150 " "	
200 " "	
300 " "	
500 " "	} over ten miles

The holder of a "*Miner's Right*" (which is acquired by an annual payment of ten shillings) is entitled to 50 feet by 40 deep along the line of reef, or a Company is entitled to 50 feet by 400 feet deep each man.

Conditions.—Claims must have boundaries marked at right angles to base line; registered, and worked by half the number of Miners to whom claims are allotted.

Leases of Land not exceeding 25 acres may also be obtained for a term of 21 years, after a Gold Field has been two years proclaimed, at a rental of £1 per acre per annum.

Copper Mining.

This industry is now attracting great attention in the Colony. The principal copper localities are the Peak Downs, Mount Perry, and Kroombit. The position of these is shown on the accompanying map. The *Peak Downs* mine commenced operations in 1865, and had to contend with great difficulties. A land carriage of 278 miles to the Port of Rockhampton was a serious trouble to the original shareholders.

Mr. Mitchell reported, November 11th, 1872, that the outcrop extended for 1,200 fathoms, with only a break of 207 across a flat where the greatest yield was expected. Only 350 have been worked, and that only to a depth of 30 fathoms.

The lode, having all varieties of copper ore, is continuous throughout, without branches, faults, or parallel lodes, and runs east and west. Working with 120 miners, the dividends for the last five years realized £215,250. The gross yield has been £1,000,000.

The wages of men at *tutwork* ranged from £2 10s. to £4 a week, and averaged £3 3s. 9d.

In the Mount Perry District, some 70 miles from Maryborough, and at the Kroombit, with Gladstone for a shipping port, numerous other copper lodes are now being explored.

Copper mining may indeed be considered one of the great future industries of Queensland.

In 1873, there were 38 mines; the quantity of ore raised was 17,279 tons; of refined copper, 2,441 tons; valued at £185,808.

Tin Mining.

Early in 1872, discoveries of drift tin ore were made in the southern portion of Queensland near the borders of New South Wales.

Mr. F. F. Gregory, Mineral Land Surveyor, reported the area of stanniferous country to be about 550 square miles. He supposed an average of ten tons per linear chain of the river beds. The official report for July, 1873, gives the total number of tin selections as 871, their gross area 64,070 acres; the population resident in the tin mining district is about 2,000.

The average returns during 1873 have been at the rate of 400 tons per month.

The quantity of ore despatched to Brisbane from Stanthorpe during the last two weeks of September, 1873, was 110 and 141 tons.

The lodes are now being tested, and on their value, and the capital brought to bear on the working, will greatly depend the amount of fixed employment for a mining population in the future.

In addition to gold, copper, and tin ores, other metallic minerals are known to occur in various parts of the Colony, notably galena at "Ravenswood," and the "Gilbert" chrome iron ore near Ipswich, bismuth at the Cloncurry, and zinc blende in the Wide Bay District. Considering, therefore, the very large area of the rock systems known to be metalliferous, but as yet only partially explored, it may be safely asserted that a large field exists in the Colony for the employment both of labour and capital in almost every variety of mining enterprise.

The diamond, opal, sapphire, zircon, garnet, and very fine agate may also be included in the list of Queensland products.

Coal Mining.

So little has yet been done towards the development of the coal mines of Queensland, that it is only necessary to allude to the subject for the sake of pointing out the large area occupied by the carboniferous formation of the Colony, in which seams of coal, of varying thickness and quality, are known to exist.

This area is exhibited on the accompanying map, and has been estimated at about 24,000 square miles, approaching the half of the superficial area of the whole of England.

At Tivoli, Redbank and Allora, in the neighbourhood of Warwick and Ipswich, as well as upon the Burrum river, in the Maryborough district, some few coal seams have been, and still are worked, but for the present in these localities only.

The great extent of the Queensland coal formation, and the number of included seams of that mineral, with accompanying *iron ores*, induce the belief that there will hence ultimately arise one of the main sources of employment for a large settled population.

Lands containing the Coal measures may be purchased anywhere in the Colony, before or after survey, in any quantity of not more than 320 acres in one purchase, at Thirty Shillings per acre. Conditions: The expenditure of One Pound per acre in working the Mine within twelve months of approval, by Secretary for Public Lands.

Leases may be attained for 99 years, of any quantity of land, not more than 320 acres in one block. Conditions: Five Shillings per acre per annum.

In areas proclaimed by the Governor for that purpose, the holder of a Mining Licence (attained on payment of Ten Shillings) may take up three square chains, or six such persons may hold six times the quantity. Conditions: To be continuously worked.

Conclusion.

Capital is urgently required. Many industries could be advantageously commenced, and others more vigorously prosecuted, were monied men to direct their attention to the Colony. Runs, plantations, and mines offer tempting investments to the richer class of emigrants.

Labour is wanted, employment is offered, wages are good, and food is cheap. A working man, with sober habits, can rise to independence and comfort. Above all, he is relieved from anxiety about the future of his children, who are away from the overcrowded market of Europe.

Immigration Act.

FREE PASSAGES are granted to domestic servants and farm labourers.

ASSISTED PASSAGES are granted to farmers, shepherds, farmers' labourers, vine-dressers, labourers, mechanics, and their families, as well as to female servants. The scale of payment, reckoning a steerage passage at £10, is as follows:—

Age.	MALES.	FEMALES.
	Cash Deposit.	Cash Deposit.
1 to 12 years	£2	£1
12 to 40 „	4	2
Over 40 „	6	6

Forms of application can be obtained of the Agent-General at 32, Charing Cross, London, together with particulars as to outfit and baggage.

Queensland Colonists can nominate persons for assisted passages upon the following payments:—

Age.	MALES.	FEMALES.
	Cash Deposit.	Cash Deposit.
1 to 12 years	£2	£1
12 to 40 „	4	2
Over 40 „	6	6

Deposits, less ten per cent., are returned should the nominee not emigrate.

Queensland employers may thus engage labourers in Europe, subject to the approval of the Agent-General. The cash payment of £6 for an adult, and £3 for a child under twelve years, is paid by the employer, or by his agent in Europe.

Synopsis of Statistics, showing progress of the Colony of Queensland, 1860—1873.

Year.	Popu-lation.	Area of land sold by auc-tion.	Amount realized.	Number of acres under cul-tivation.	Area leased acres.	Under Sugar Cane.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	EXPORTS OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.			
											Wool Value.	Tallow Value.	Hides & Skins Value.	£
1859	25,146	A. 23,587	£ 37,978	3,353	41,027,200	A. ..	23,504	432,890	3,166,802	7,147	444,138	25,628	14,030	£
1860	28,887	56,849	34,063	4,440	51,811,200	..	28,983	560,196	4,093,381	7,465	613,074	48,009	19,834	£
1861	34,885	67,873	106,019	6,086	57,200,000	..	36,532	657,200	4,663,353	7,066	627,182	50,561	20,540	£
1862	46,300	62,948	108,828	11,262	84,284,080	..	45,805	880,392	5,672,400	7,351	776,776	30,716	16,149	£
1863	61,640	139,814	210,725	12,006	84,729,760	93	40,678	882,073	6,665,334	12,066	1,037,663	32,999	24,999	£
1864	74,036	145,799	224,403	14,414	98,634,880	449	51,091	887,279	6,810,000	14,888	885,269	37,155	31,325	£
1865	87,775	113,598	141,325	24,433	106,123,520	607	52,311	919,414	7,278,778	13,961	987,639	53,597	35,175	£
1866	96,172	113,598	141,325	24,433	106,123,520	607	52,311	919,414	7,278,778	13,961	987,639	53,597	35,175	£
1867	99,849	41,765	49,837	31,559	171,093,920	1,995	53,146	910,354	8,665,757	18,142	1,462,209	90,293	49,145	£
1868	107,427	57,070	61,085	39,321	179,696,950	3,496	66,878	968,279	8,921,784	26,185	1,057,211	122,544	47,279	£
1869	109,897	33,310	32,638	47,034	171,903,692	5,165	71,830	994,630	8,646,243	29,468	1,038,149	166,039	58,424	£
1870	115,567	83,558	76,563	52,210	106,492,234	6,341	83,538	1,076,630	8,163,818	30,992	1,026,061	167,230	61,354	£
1871	125,146	47,707	46,025	59,989	107,234,934	9,581	91,910	1,168,235	7,403,334	32,707	1,158,833	139,181	76,000	£
1872	133,533	9,459	15,731	62,491	123,737,093	11,757	92,798	1,200,992	6,687,907	35,732	1,169,812	100,201	87,290	£
1873	146,690	18,440	18,839	64,218	141,232,453	14,495	99,243	1,343,093	7,268,946	42,884	1,374,526	50,899	92,057	£

Year.	EXPORTS OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.					Total Exports Value.	Total Imports Value.	Revenue.	Expendi-ture.	Loans authorized by Parliament.	Credits in Govern-ment Savings Bank.
	Gold Value.	Cotton Value.	Copper Value.	Timber Value.	Ment, Fresh, and Extract Value.						
1859	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	523,477	742,023	178,589	161,503	£ ..	£ 7,545
1860	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	709,599	967,950	238,238	255,180	123,800	12,292
1861	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	796,236	1,323,509	295,286	317,026	707,436	20,562
1862	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	888,381	1,713,263	295,215	355,791	1,019,000	26,789
1863	14,802	3,056	296	5,482	218	1,247,054	2,267,954	369,425	430,034	1,170,950	30,662
1864	83,292	4,186	146	8,039	224	1,433,464	2,506,559	472,451	459,025	{ 1,300,000	56,516
1865	92,938	12,197	18,440	8,383	230	1,366,491	2,467,907	490,269	594,130	{ 300,000	86,499
1866	85,569	19,618	33,918	13,625	17,255	2,198,609	1,747,735	610,860	661,795	..	123,158
1867	189,248	26,631	66,938	17,802	26,448	2,107,437	1,899,119	724,854	742,207	..	220,662
1868	593,516	63,929	77,136	16,578	38,068	2,166,806	1,804,578	738,218	761,594	765,600	300,522
1869	523,011	51,217	87,268	30,241	36,175	2,533,732	1,577,339	743,058	764,491	..	332,843
1870	489,539	73,437	63,298	19,937	63,023	2,700,045	1,562,665	823,169	787,555	..	407,134
1871	616,907	79,317	174,701	20,216	79,962	2,998,934	2,218,717	996,323	865,743	1,466,500	466,754
1872	592,993	59,774	20,079	20,079	67,583	3,512,513	2,885,499	1,120,034	956,355	..	504,339
1873	717,540	48,673	189,479	27,196	64,086						

Assisted Passages.

PAYMENTS REQUIRED IN ENGLAND BEFORE SAILING.

Sex.	Between 1 and 12.	Between 12 and 40.	Above 40.
	£	£	£
MALE.....	2	4	6
FEMALE.....	1	2	6

To the Daughters, over or above 17 years of age, of families accepted as Assisted Passengers, if Domestic Servants, Free Passages will be granted.

Assisted Families must all pay an additional amount of 10s. 6d. or £1 for bedding and other necessities required on the voyage, these to be their own on arrival in the Colony. Ship-kit for 10s. 6d., a bed, 2 sheets, 1 wash basin, 1 plate, 1 pint drinking mug, knife and fork, 2 spoons, and 3 lbs. marine soap. Ship-kit for 20s., a bed and pillow, 1 rug, 1 pair sheets, 1 wash basin, 1 plate, 1 pint drinking mug, knife and fork, 2 spoons, 1 pail, 3 lbs. marine soap, and 1 canvas bag.

Free Passages

To Single Women (Domestic Servants), and to Married Women, Farm Labourers, with not more than two children under 12 years of age. Free passages also granted to Single Men, Agricultural Labourers.

Free Passengers must pay £1 per head. They will receive the following ship-kit:—A new mattress, 2 sheets, 1 wash basin, 1 plate, 1 drinking mug, knife and fork, 2 spoons, and 3 lbs. of marine soap; these articles will belong to the parties receiving free passages. Persons going in ships sailing under the direction of the Queensland Government are found in good provisions, and skilful medical attendance during the voyage, entirely free of cost. They will receive temporary accommodation in the Government depot with board and lodging on arrival. *A library is provided by the Government in each of the Ships for the use of all the Passengers. Single Women are placed under the care of a Permanent Matron.*

Prices of Provisions in Queensland.

Fresh beef, 2d. to 3d. per lb.; best fresh mutton, 2d. to 3d. per lb.; salt beef, 2d. per lb.; tea, 2s. per lb.; bacon, 1s. 2d. to 2s. per lb.; potatoes, 8s. per cwt.; flour (best), 20s. per cwt.; soap (Colonial), 6d. per lb.

Outfits.

Passengers do not require to provide a large quantity of clothing, these articles being obtained, at but little additional cost and better adapted for use, in the Colony. The following list will be useful as a guide, especially to Steerage Passengers:—

For Males: Six shirts, six pairs stockings, two warm flannel or Guernsey shirts, two pairs of new shoes, two complete suits of exterior clothing. For Females: Six shifts, two warm and strong flannel petticoats, six pairs stockings, two pairs of strong shoes, two strong gowns, one of which must be warm: but for each child, nine shirts or shifts, four flannel waistcoats, and one warm cloak or outside coat, six pairs of stockings, two pairs strong shoes, and two complete suits of exterior clothing, are required; and at least three sheets for each berth, four towels, and two pounds of

marine soap, for each person. Necessary brushes, combs, and clothes' brushes, must be provided. Persons must not have less than the above outfit. The voyage usually lasts about three months; and as the voyagers have to pass through very hot and very cold weather, they should be prepared for both. Two or three coloured serge shirts for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and children, are strongly recommended.

Baggage.

Chief Cabin passengers are allowed 40 cubic feet of luggage; Second Cabin, 30; and Steerage, 20. All packages of Baggage should be marked in paint with the name of the passenger, and the words "*Not to go in the hold,*" or "*To go in the hold,*" with the class of cabin. Packages of Steerage Passengers wanted on the voyage must not exceed 2 feet 6 inches in length, 1 foot 6 inches in breadth, 1 foot 4 inches in depth. Boxes exceeding this size will have to go in the hold.

A Surgeon-Superintendent is appointed by the Agent-General in all ships going out under the direction of the Queensland Government, and all the arrangements on board are in conformity with the requirements of the "Book of Instructions to Surgeon-Superintendents of Queensland ships." A distilling apparatus is provided for the daily supply of fresh water for all the passengers. A library is placed on board each ship.

Dietary Scale during the Voyage for each adult Passenger per week.

Beef, 8 ozs.; Pork, 24 ozs.; Preserved Meat, 24 ozs.; Suet, 6 ozs.; Butter, 6 ozs.; Biscuits, 42 ozs.; Flour, 56 ozs.; Oatmeal, 16 ozs.; Peas, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint; Rice, 8 ozs.; Potatoes, 8 ozs.; Carrots, 8 ozs.; Onions, 8 ozs.; Raisins, 8 ozs.; Tea, 1 oz.; Coffee, 2 ozs.; Sugar, 12 ozs.; West India Molasses, 8 ozs.; Water, 21 quarts, or 3 quarts daily exclusive of the quantity required for cooking. Mixed Pickles, 1 gill; Mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Lime Juice (when in the Tropics), 6 ozs.; salt, 2 ozs.; Pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Medical comforts are supplied to be used by the Surgeon-Superintendent in case of sickness and for the use of children on board.

Dépôts are established in various parts of the Colony, in order to facilitate the immediate employment of immigrants. "The commissioner for railways may grant a free railway ticket to any immigrant who may be desirous to proceed into the country within one month after arrival in the Colony." Maps of land open for selection will be exhibited at the depôts, and the Immigration Agent is instructed to supply the fullest information in his power to all immigrants arriving in the Colony.

Persons proceeding to Queensland who may wish to avail themselves of the Queensland Government Savings Bank Regulations can deposit at the Queensland Government Office, 32, Charing Cross, any sum or sums of money not exceeding One Hundred Pounds. The deposit will be repayable, with interest, at any Branch of the Government Savings Bank in the Colony. The rate of interest allowed is five per cent. per annum, interest commencing from the first day of the month following that in which the deposit is made. Passengers, whether Full-paying, Assisted, or Free, desiring to transmit money to the Colony for their own use on arrival, can obtain a form of declaration either direct from this office or through a local agent. The declaration, with the amount in full to be deposited, must be forwarded to this office; a printed form of receipt will then be sent to the depositor by return of post, and, on arriving in the Colony, the depositor will receive from the Government Savings Bank the customary pass book. The money can either be withdrawn or allowed to remain at interest, to suit the depositor's convenience.

Persons desirous of obtaining assisted or free passages to the Colony must apply for printed forms, stating name, age, and occupation, to the Agent-General, Queensland Government Offices, 32, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Scale of Wages in Queensland, 24th May, 1875.

MALES.

Trade or Occupation.	Per Annum with Rations.	Per Week with Rations.	Per Day without Rations.	Per Month without Rations.	Remarks.
Agricultural Labourers, married } ..	£45 to £50	....	....	....	....
" " single ..	£35 to £40	....	....	....	....
Barmen ..	....	£1	....	....	....
Boys, 12 to 16 ..	....	10s. to 12s.	....	....	....
Butchers ..	....	30s. to 35s.	....	....	....
Bookbinders ..	....	....	....	....	{ £3 per week without rations
Brassfounders ..	....	....	10s. to 12s.	....	....
Bakers ..	£50 to £60	....	....	....	....
Brickmakers ..	....	....	7s. to 8s.	....	....
Bricklayers ..	....	....	10s. to 12s.	....	....
Bricklayers' Labourers ..	....	....	7s.	....	....
Blacksmiths ..	....	....	10s. to 12s.	....	In great demand
Bullock Drivers ..	£50 to £60	....	....	....	....
Bush Carpenters ..	....	30s. to 35s.	....	....	....
Carpenters and Joiners ..	....	....	12s. to 14s.	....	In great demand
Carters ..	....	....	7s. to 8s.	....	....
Compositors ..	....	....	....	....	1s. 6d. per 1,000
Cabinetmakers ..	....	....	12s. to 14s.	....	....
Coachmen ..	£45 to £50	....	....	....	....
Cooks, male ..	£45 to £50	....	....	....	....
Coopers ..	....	....	10s.	....	....
Engin-ers ..	....	....	....	£14 to £15	....
Gardeners ..	£45 to £60	....	....	....	....
Grooms ..	£45 to £50	....	....	....	....
Harness and Saddle Makers ..	....	....	10s. to 12s.	....	....
Ostlers ..	£40 to £45	....	....	....	....
Plasterers ..	....	....	10s. to 12s.	....	....
Plumbers ..	....	....	10s. to 12s.	....	....
Painters and Glaziers ..	....	....	10s. to 12s.	....	....
Quarrymen ..	....	....	8s. to 10s.	....	....
Shoeling Smiths ..	....	25s. or	10s. to 12s.	....	....
Storemen ..	....	....	....	£7 to £3	....
Sawyers ..	£50 to £60	....	....	....	....
Shoemakers ..	....	....	9s. to 10s.	....	In great demand
Shipwrights ..	....	30s. or	10s. to 12s.	....	In great demand
Shepherds ..	£45 to £50	....	....	....	....
Stone Dressers ..	....	....	10s. to 12s.	....	....
Tailors ..	....	....	9s. to 10s.	....	In great demand
Watchmakers ..	....	....	8s. to 10s.	....	....
Wheelwrights ..	....	....	10s. to 12s.	....	In great demand
Whitesmiths ..	....	....	10s. to 12s.	....	....

FEMALES.

Barmaids ..	£40 to £50	....	....	Constantly inquired for.
Cooks ..	£30 to £50	....	....	In great demand.
Laundrymaids ..	£30 to £40	....	....	In great demand.
Housemaids ..	£25 to £30	....	....	....
Housekeepers ..	£35 to £40	....	....	Not much required.
General Servants ..	....	12s. to 15s.	....	Urgently required.
Nurses ..	£30 to £35	....	....	....
Nursemaids ..	£18 to £25	....	....	Urgently required.
Needlewomen ..	....	....	2s. 6d. to 4s.	In great demand.
Waitresses ..	£30 to £35	....	....	....
Ladies' Maids ..	£25 to £35	....	....	Not much required.
Washerwomen	3s. to 3s. 6d. with food.	Urgently required.

R. W. GRAY,

IMMIGRATION OFFICE, BRISBANE, 24th May, 1875.

Immigration Agent

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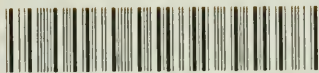
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